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**

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2 Die in Ulster; Crowd Spits on British Official

BELFAST, June 9 (AP).—Two men died today as violence continued to gain force in Northern Ireland. Five persons now have died within 24 hours.

One man, a part-time soldier of the Ulster Defense Regiment, died of wounds suffered in an ambush Tuesday.

Another man, a civilian worker, was shot dead this afternoon. He was riding in a car with two women and had just left an automotive components factory in the Finaghy district of Belfast. The car was stopped by a young man and a girl. The man opened fire, killing the worker and wounding the two women passengers in the car. The gunman and the girl fled.

The death toll in Northern Ireland now stands at 381.

In Lurgan, the scene of bitter fighting between Roman Catholics and Protestants, British administrator William Whitelaw was spattered by jeering Protestant crowds.

Mr. Whitelaw, who was on a short visit to the Lurgan City Hall, was pushed and jostled as he left after meeting a deputation.

Demonstrators shouted, "We want to know where our security is" and "Out, out, out." Security police hustled Mr. Whitelaw into a waiting vehicle before the crowd got completely out of hand.

Late tonight hundreds of Protestants in para-military uniforms threw up a series of barricades around their Belfast strongholds.

The barriers—made up of trucks, buses and cars, many of them hijacked by roving mobs—sealed off Protestant enclaves in north, central, east and southeast Belfast, security forces said. There were reports of isolated stone-walling.

At the same time, British Army headquarters said, residents of the Falls Road Catholic stronghold barricaded off some of their streets.

Members of the ultra-Protestant Ulster Defense Association have set up barricades in Belfast and Londonderry over recent weekends but apparently never before on the scale of this operation.

The move is in protest at the existence of Catholic "no-go" areas like free Derry in Londonderry where 35,000 people live under the rule of the Irish Republican Army. Police and British Army units do not enter there.

Elsewhere in Belfast, the ultra-nationalist Provisional wing of the IRA imposed a "car curfew" on the square-mile Catholic Lower Falls district.

The Provisionals warned residents to keep automobiles off the streets from 6 p.m. until daylight and distributed leaflets saying: "Anyone driving into the area is liable to be shot by active service units of the IRA."

The leaflets said that the action was taken to avert Protestant attacks. Bombs hidden in parked cars are often used by terrorists in Northern Ireland.

Late this afternoon, a Belfast grocer was wounded during a skirmish at his shop in Summer Street.

Security forces found two bombs (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



A PROTEST WITH MOMENTUM—"Ecofreaks" parade in Stockholm, with a bus rigged to allude to a famous whale in literature, to pressure the UN Environmental Conference to save the world's threatened whale population.

"Ecofreak" is a name adopted by anti-establishment young people, including hippies, gathered in Swedish capital.

Environmentalists Back U.S. on Saving Whales

STOCKHOLM, June 9 (UPI).—The United States today won overwhelming support at the UN Environmental Conference for a 10-year moratorium on commercial whaling, a moratorium designed to save the giant animal from extinction.

Japan led a spirited opposition but received the support of only Brazil and South Africa.

The proposal was approved in the conference's second committee by a vote of 51 to 3, with 13 abstentions.

It recommends that governments strengthen the Interna-

tional Whaling Commission and call for a conference under commission auspices on a 10-year moratorium on commercial whaling.

The recommendation now goes to the environmental parley's plenary session, where it seems certain to be approved.

Japan said it could not support the moratorium proposal because it had not been proved scientifically that all whale species are in danger. More studies should be made, it said.

Japan argued that it needs whales for food and that of the

eight whale species, only three are endangered.

In a report to the conference, scientists said that all eight

• Peking wants Indochina war included in conference. Page 2.

• The American "ecofreak" at the Stockholm parley. Page 5.

species are in danger and five of them already are commercially extinct. The blue whale, estimated to number only 100, is doomed in any event because the

males cannot find females across the vast oceans, the report said.

The whale has become a symbol of the conference's goals, with street parades and other demonstrations expressing demands for protective action.

Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, president of the World Wildlife Fund, appealed to delegates today to vote for the moratorium. He said approval would give the conference a fitting symbol.

Japan is not bound by any recommendations here. They reflect the feeling of governments and do not have any binding character.

An even larger majority ap-

roval of the whaling moratorium is expected in the 114-nation plenary session, however. Japan, which has the world's largest whaling fleet, would thus come under enormous international pressure to comply. Russia is the only other whaling nation of the world but Japan uses such modern equipment as radar and helicopters to find the animals.

Food-Seekers Exempt

It was understood that the moratorium as recommended covers only commercial whaling, not the few whales caught off Arctic and Antarctic coasts by locals needing them for food.

This was made clear to the delegation from Denmark, who said the islanders of Greenland have to catch some whales to eat.

Russell E. Train, head of the U.S. delegation, said in a statement after the vote that he thought "this clear expression by (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3.)

Pilot's Body Flown Home

Prague Asks Bonn to Extradite Hijackers

BONN, June 9 (UPI).—Czechoslovakia formally asked the Bonn government today to extradite 10 Czechoslovaks who fled to West Germany yesterday by hijacking a small passenger plane, after killing the pilot.

The state prosecutor, Wilhelm Meier, said the 10 Czechoslovaks

acted West German laws covering hijacking the crime of aggravated piracy carries a minimum jail sentence of 10 years and a maximum of life imprisonment.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said an official of the Czechoslovak trade mission in Cologne delivered the written request from the Prague government to the Foreign Ministry this afternoon. Bonn has no regular diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia.

The spokesman said it was too early to say what action Chancellor Willy Brandt's government would take.

Mr. Meier said he thought it "highly improbable" the Bonn government would meet the Czechoslovak request and extradite the hijackers under these conditions.

During the hijack the pilot of the twin-turboprop monoplane, Jan Midics, 52-year-old father of three children, was shot dead. Two other passengers suffered minor head injuries in a fight with the hijackers.

The 10 Czechoslovaks admitted under interrogation that they plotted the escape weeks ago and all have requested political asylum," a spokesman for the Bavarian criminal police said.

The 10—seven men and three women—were all formally charged today with aggravated piracy, the local state prosecutor heading the investigation told a news conference. Under recently en-

"We did not want to kill anybody," he quoted the hijacker as saying. He said they told him they originally wanted the plane flown to Nuremberg or Hamburg but decided to force a landing at an airfield just across the frontier so that the wounded pilot could get treatment. But he was dead on arrival.

They were being held in police cells at the small Bavarian town of Weiden, 15 miles from the Czechoslovak border, near where the plane landed. A two-year-old child belonging to one of the women was placed in a children's home.

Mr. Meier said he thought it "highly improbable" the Bonn government would meet the Czechoslovak request and extradite the hijackers under these conditions.

A relief plane arrived at Weiden from Czechoslovakia today to take home three passengers who were not involved in the hijack plot.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3.)

Czech Hijack Proves Need For Some Action, Pilots Say

LONDON, June 9 (UPI).—The International Airline Pilots' Association said today that yesterday's hijack of a Czechoslovak airliner was further proof that "something must be done."

"Pilots throughout the world are becoming increasingly concerned," said a spokesman for the International Federation of Airline Pilots' Associations (IFALPA), whose headquarters are in London. "Something must be done."

The IFALPA called yesterday for a 24-hour strike by its 64

members.

"If that is true, it proves that the action proposed by the federa-

tion—an international body of which the Czechs are not mem-

bers at present—is a reasonable thing," the IFALPA spokesman said.

The International Transport Workers Federation, which repre-

sents six million workers in 81 countries, said today that its 250,000 members in the civil aviation industry would support the pilots in any action to win a world crackdown on hijacking.

U.S. May Ask Action

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—The United States is consider-

ing asking for United Nations action to deal with the hijacking of airliners, State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray said today.

Mr. Bray said that the "prob-

lem of air piracy has reached

the point at which it cries out for remedial action."

Mr. Bray added that Secre-

tary of State William P. Rogers held a high-level meeting today

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3.)

Muskie Won't Quit in Favor of McGovern

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, June 9 (IHT).—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D.-Maine, declared today that he will "continue as a candidate for my party's nomination" rather than withdraw in favor of front-runner Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S.D.

The Maine Democrat asked that delegates supporting him continue to do so, stating that to turn them over to Sen. McGovern at this stage of the campaign "would make a mockery of the arduous process by which delegates have been selected and sent to a convention with nothing to decide."

He said that Sen. McGovern

had personally worked long and hard since 1968 to open the nomi-

nating process to popular participation and that it would be a betrayal of that effort to try to

give his delegates to the South Dakota senator.

Speaking at a National Press Club luncheon, Sen. Muskie emphasized that even if he did endorse Sen. McGovern, he could not "re-examine and refine" his views so that he can widen his support in the party.

"I predict that if he does so,"

Sen. Muskie said, "he will find

the areas of agreement can be broadened and the differences narrowed." Later, during a question-and-answer period, the Maine Democrat left open the possibility that he might endorse Sen. McGovern later if the South Dakota senator is able to satisfy his critics within the party.

Sen. Muskie said that he is particu-

larly interested in clarifying

Sen. McGovern's campaign proposals on welfare, tax reform and defense spending.

Sen. Muskie's announcement came against a background of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6.)

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Party Unity

Govern Notes Willingness to Be Flexible on Program

By James M. Naughton

EXCERPT: June 9 (NYT).—Sen. McGovern, D., from pledged to have Harry him to a committee in the race for the presidential nomination ready to alter some his economic program to unite the Democrats behind his candidacy.

breakfast interview today, a few hours ahead first in primaries and three other South Dakotans expressed willingness to "make adjustments" to their without altering their

thought that who would set on essential principles I know how to build coalition that will win," told a group of New York correspondents. "I believe that my conviction is fanatical that I do everything that I do part of function within a system."

McGovern said that "it has been a mistake" to figure as the amount welfare reform plan to every American. He introduced a tax reform bill in Congress last week.

The leading Democrats as the House of its own tax-reform bill. He acknowledged that he had tried to play role in school busing issue in his primary campaign because "there was support for an educational

McGovern said that his in the primaries to a whole range of social programs" rather than attacking President Nixon's strength and a weak candidate. Voters, who formed the force of his campaign candidate who really were he'd like to see the "Sen. McGovern said. "I worry about all these details about how much cost. They know those estimates. What they're in are the general private setting for the

same time, the senator candidate who takes positions "runs the risk of being attacked." He contrast his leading Democrat, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Minnesota, had "disastrous record" in the California campaign and voiced the return.

Frontier Believes Wallace Can Win Convention

SPRING, Md., June 9

Joseph F. Schmitz,

Gov. George C.

of Alabama, said today

he would be the Democratic Na-

vention next month.

going beautifully," Dr.

Schmitz said.

Schmitz said that barring

name—Gov. Wallace

able to go to the con-

Gov. Wallace was shot

15.

Schmitz said that Gov.

is well enough to be

Alabama. But he

Gov. Wallace did not

have Holy Cross Hospital

JFK Kennedy, the widow

Robert F. Kennedy, visit-

Wallace for nearly an

ay.

Test Ordered

Wallace Assailant

MORE, June 9 (AP).—

Court Judge Edward

has ordered Arthur

Long, D.,

charged with the

of Alabama Gov. George

to undergo a mental

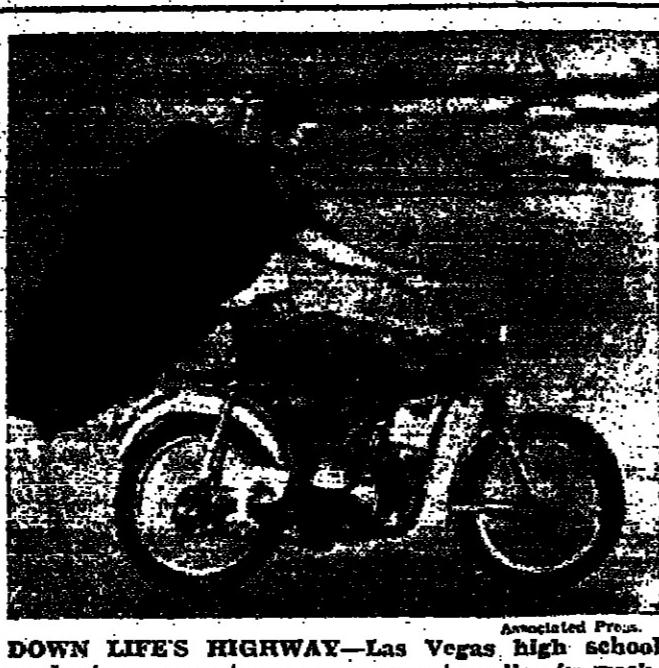
Nordrup appointed two

to examine Bremer

among other things,

competence to be tried.

Come to the flavor of Marlboro



Laird Testimony Reports

Russia Said to Flight-Test MIRV Multiple Warheads

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, June 9 (NYT).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, in secret testimony Tuesday, told the Senate Armed Services Committee that the Soviet Union had begun flight-testing a missile which can fire several warheads at individual targets—a missile which so far has remained an American mystery.

The disclosure that the Russians had begun testing what is known as the MIRV (Multiple Independently Targeted Re-entry Vehicle) was made known by Mr. Laird in answer to a question on the Soviet advances in this field. His remarks were passed on by a Senate source and confirmed by Jerry W. Friedman, a Pentagon spokesman.

The Defense Department predicted today that the Soviet Union will have developed the MIRV missile warhead within the next year to 18 months. Reuters said. But Pentagon spokesman Jerry Friedman said the Soviet Union had not yet reached the flight-test stage.

"We estimate that the Soviet Union will have MIRV technology in 12 to 18 months," he said. "We do not know whether they will deploy it once they reach that stage.... Probably, judging by our experience, they would need a test flight program with an actual missile before they could go into deployment."

Mr. Laird said, however, that the Russians still lagged about two years behind the United States in warhead technology. In the five-year executive agreement limiting the land-based and submarine-launched missiles allowed each side, the United States agreed to an inferiority in the number of actual missiles permitted. Administration spokesmen have defended the decision on the grounds that the United States, because of its edge in warhead technology, possesses about 5,700 warheads to the 2,500 in the Soviet arsenal.

Critics of the agreement, such as Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D.-Wash., have argued that once the Russians caught up in MIRV technology they could gain an immense edge not only in missile launchers, but in warheads as well. The Russians already possess an edge in the so-called payload, the amount of nuclear destruction one side could cause on the other side.

Previously, the Defense Department had said only that the Russians were working on MIRV systems and had conducted tests with a less sophisticated multiple-warhead known as MRV (Multiple Re-entry Vehicles). The MIRV, unlike the MRV, is not targeted independently, but scatters its warheads inaccurately over an area, like buckshot.

In his policy statement to Congress in February, Mr. Laird said the Russians "probably have not tested MIRV missiles thus far."

A few hours prior to word of the Laird disclosure yesterday, Gerard C. Smith, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, made a public speech in which he asserted that the Soviet Union was so far behind the United States that it had not yet even tested the MIRV system.

Mr. Smith, speaking at a foreign policy conference at the State Department for business executives, made it clear that he supported the view expressed publicly by Mr. Laird a few days ago that the United States must maintain a high level of military spending on programs not barred by the strategic arms limitation agreements.

Mr. Laird, in remarks to newsmen on Tuesday, had said he could not support the arms limits agreement unless Congress appropriated funds for a new submarine system, a new long-range bomber aircraft and other strategic systems not specifically banned.

The White House has had no comment on the case.

Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren, announcing the appointment of Anthony R. Henry of Washington, to replace Mrs. Wylie on the Rent Board, said that she submitted her resignation in May. It was to be effective June 2 the White House said.

Miss Davis Cut's Tour

SAN JOSE, Calif., June 9 (AP).—On doctor's orders, Angela Davis is cutting her nationwide tour to thank supporters to four cities, Los Angeles, Chicago, Detroit and New York, a spokesman said yesterday. A more extensive planned tour included Memphis, Tenn., and Miss Davis' home town, Birmingham, Ala.

The bill contains broad new Social Security benefits for widows, persons who work beyond 65 and retirees whose incomes are impaired by inflation; brings 1.5 million disabled persons under Medicare; substantially increases assistance to aged, blind and

U.S. Seizes 4 Counterfeitors With Aid From Scotland Yard

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., June 9 (AP).—Florida authorities working with Scotland Yard officials say that they have broken up an international counterfeiting ring apparently directed from England.

Palm Beach County Sheriff William Heldman said that four alleged members of the operation were arrested Tuesday after Scotland Yard officials in London had completed their side of the investigation.

He said that the operation involved \$100 bills bearing five different serial numbers which were passed at various business places in Palm Beach and the adjoining Martin counties.

Mr. Heldman said that he ordered undercover agents to infiltrate the ring May 5 after the bills began appearing. They succeeded in purchasing a total of \$1,800 in counterfeit money for an undisclosed sum, he said.

Authorities were unable to say how much bogus money was passed, but a Secret Service agent said, "We've got the majority of it."

Officials said that no other areas of the United States or the world were involved in the ring's activities.

Paris Ring Broken

PARIS, June 9 (AP).—Police announced today they had broken up a counterfeiting ring and recovered bogus bills with a face value of \$200,000.

Two "retailers" were arrested

Pay-Suit Victory Called Gain for EEC Women's Lib

LUXEMBOURG, June 9 (AP).—In a breakthrough for women's liberation in the European Economic Community staff, the European Court of Justice has ruled that two women officials of the EEC have rights to a special allowance withdrawn when they married.

Italian Farmer Sued

TORIN, June 9 (AP).—Police said today they broke up a ring of forgers suspected of having printed Italian counterfeiting banknotes worth several million dollars. Three persons were arrested.

A police spokesman said they acted on a tip from Naples, where some of the money had been recently found. Police said the watermarked paper used to print the banknotes was made in Japan.

The notes are nearly perfect," an official of Italy's central bank said. "It is very difficult to identify it as counterfeit money."

Police said several other persons were suspected of having been part of the ring. They said it could not be immediately determined how much money had already been used by the forgers, but that they had been operating for at least a year.

Officials said that no other areas of the United States or the world were involved in the ring's activities.

Jet Fires Into Village

LUCERNE, Switzerland, June 9 (Reuters).—A Swiss Air Force jet accidentally fired 15 shells into a village near here yesterday, slightly injuring a woman and damaging two houses. The Military Department in Bern said the shells came from a British-built Hunter jet parked on a runway near the village of Rathausen.

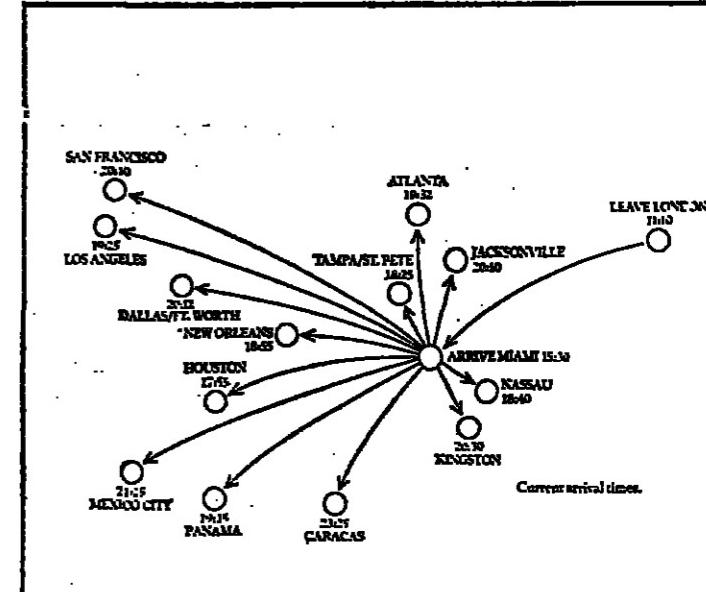
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Obituaries**Maj. Gen. Cornelius E. Ryan; Last Served in NATO Post**

MENTIC PARK, Calif., June 9 (UPI).—Maj. Gen. Cornelius E. Ryan, 76, veteran of three wars and a former civilian director of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, died Tuesday in the Veterans' Administration Hospital here.

During 41 years with the Army, Gen. Ryan served on Gen. Omar Bradley's staff during World War II; commanded Allied forces in Berlin and served two years in Korea. He served in NATO just prior to final retirement in 1966.

During World War I, he served with the American Expeditionary Force, in World War II, as assistant chief of staff of the 12th Army, after the landing on Omaha Beach in France.

He is survived by the widow, two sons, a daughter, three grandchildren, a brother and two sisters. Services were held here.

U.S. Squad Wins Title In Mixed Team Bridge

MIAMI BEACH, June 9 (UPI).—A squad from the United States won the world mixed team contract bridge championship here yesterday, the first event in the Fourth World Olympiad.

The first-place team, topping a field of 48 teams with 132 victory points, comprised James Jacoby, Robert Wolff, Robert Goldman, Mrs. Wolff, Mrs. A. W. Noland and Nancy Alspaugh.

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TOM FITZSIMMONS, "BOGOMAHON" NEWTOWNPARK AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN, IRELAND.

Cancer Study Building in Lyons Opened

LYONS, June 9 (UPI).—President Georges Pompidou today inaugurated a 14-story building of an International Cancer Research Center launched by contributions from 10 countries.

The center grew from a suggestion by French scientists to the late President Charles de Gaulle that nations contribute a small fraction of their defense budgets to a cancer research center.

Australia, Belgium, the United States, France, Italy, Japan, Holland, West Germany, Britain and Russia contributed a total of 10 million francs to start the center, which began its scientific programs in 1967.

His high-pitched voice gave blues an intensity which novelist Ralph Ellison described as "high and clear and poignantly lyrical."

During the 1950s, Mr. Rushing recorded with the Basic orchestra songs still associated with him: "Gold" to Chicago," "Harvard Blues," "Good Morning Blues," and "I'm Gonna Move to the Outskirts of Town."

His stubby appearance inspired the song "Mr. Five by Five."

Dr. Harwood L. Childs

PRINCETON, N.J., June 9 (UPI).—Harwood L. Childs, a retired Princeton University political professor, and his wife, Willa, both 74, were killed with Dr. Childs' sister Wednesday in a car-truck collision near Turner, Maine. Dr. Childs was widely known for his studies of political psychology and public opinion. He helped found the Public Opinion Quarterly in 1936.

The two Angola rebel movements yesterday reached an agreement to work together in the war against Portugal.

For the first time, Holden Roberto, leader of the Government of the Angola Republic in exile (GRAE), and Agostinho Neto, leader of the Popular Movement of Angola Liberation (MPLA), met and decided to unite their political and military forces in the fight against Portugal.

The second try was equally fruitless. "They said a U.S. Embassy document we gave them had omitted my middle name, Beta," Mrs. Shapiro said. "But we'll try again tomorrow morning."

Mr. Shapiro applied for permission to emigrate to Israel 18 months ago. He has campaigned for the right of Soviet Jews to go there. He says he lost his job

Soviet Jew Risks Jail for His Marriage

MOSCOW, June 9 (UPI).—Rising arrest over his evasion of army induction, a Zionist Soviet Jew came out of hiding today and tried, with his wife, to legalize their clandestine Jewish marriage yesterday. Red tape blocked the way.

Gavriel Shapiro, 27, and Judy Silver, of Cincinnati, were married last night in private Jewish ceremonies unrecognized by Soviet law. The Moscow chemist and the daughter of an Ohio physician met in Moscow last summer.

This morning they went to Moscow's Palace of Weddings to register for a civil ceremony, the only wedding rite recognized by the officially atheist Soviet state.

Mrs. Shapiro said "very unfriendly" officials told them that the documents they had brought had to be translated into Russian.

The couple spent the rest of the day pressing for an extension of Mrs. Shapiro's visa—which expires Monday—getting documents translated and reforming for another try at the Palace of Weddings.

He refused induction and "went underground" May 5, he said.

Poet Offered Job in U.S.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 9 (UPI).—Soviet poet Iosif Brodsky, 34, who emigrated from his country Monday after eight years of controversy involving his allegedly anti-establishment writings, has been offered a position as poet in residence at the University of Michigan. Mr. Brodsky,

a Leningrad Jew who was banished to an Arctic Circles town for three years ending in 1967, flew to Vienna, Monday and is expected to come to the United States within the next two weeks to discuss the university offer, a spokesman said yesterday.

Cairo Plans Model Prison

CAIRO, June 9 (UPI).—New prisons will be built in Egypt with factories and workshops in which prisoners will work for wages, the Cairo press said today. An official was quoted as saying the present prisons would be torn down and replaced by "model ones."

U.K., Italy Rubber Workers Join in International Strike

MILAN, June 9 (AP).—Workers in Great Britain and Italy went on strike today against the Dunlop-Pirelli group to protest layoffs by the giant rubber firms.

The unions said it was the first major international labor action against a multinational company, but British Dunlop workers showed only lukewarm response to the call for a daylong walkout.

The company reported only 7,000 of its 45,000 employees not at work and they were apparently concentrated in the Liverpool area. The biggest plants in the Birmingham and Coventry areas were relatively unaffected.

Only 80 of Pirelli's 11,000 employees at Carlisle, England, joined the strike, the company said, and production was normal.

In Italy, where the country's three big labor unions called on Pirelli's 30,000 workers to strike for two hours, the percentage of striking workers was much higher.

A spokesman at the company's headquarters in Milan said 3,500 workers on the first shift, about 30 percent of the manpower, struck for two hours.

The number of strikers on the second and third shifts was not immediately available.

Since 1970, Dunlop and Pirelli have been linked by an integration agreement. The unions charge that 7,500 workers in Britain and 1,000 in Italy were dismissed as a consequence of the agreement.

Italian Doctors Strike

ROME, June 9 (UPI).—A strike by hospital assistants in five of Italy's 20 regions today

disrupted medical services across the country's 100 cities to hold a wide stoppage.

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Angola Rebel Groups Unite Against Portugal

KINSHASA, June 9 (AP).—The two Angola rebel movements yesterday reached an agreement to work together in the war against Portugal.

For the first time, Holden Roberto, leader of the Government of the Angola Republic in exile (GRAE), and Agostinho Neto, leader of the Popular Movement of Angola Liberation (MPLA), met and decided to unite their political and military forces in the fight against Portugal.

The second try was equally fruitless. "They said a U.S. Embassy document we gave them had omitted my middle name, Beta," Mrs. Shapiro said. "But we'll try again tomorrow morning."

Mr. Shapiro applied for permission to emigrate to Israel 18 months ago. He has campaigned for the right of Soviet Jews to go there. He says he lost his job

a Lenningrad Jew who was banished to an Arctic Circles town for three years ending in 1967, flew to Vienna, Monday and is expected to come to the United States within the next two weeks to discuss the university offer, a spokesman said yesterday.

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Pin-Striped Orators Joined By 'Ecofreaks' at UN Parley

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

STOCKHOLM, June 9.—The chief "ecofreak" at the UN Environmental Conference is a portly American in a denim jumpsuit who calls himself Wavy Gravy.

Ecofreak is short for ecological freak, and Wavy Gravy represents a change of pace from the world of pin-striped elegance, along briefcases, sumptuous platters of doom, endless press releases on non-recycled paper, and eternal cocktail parties of 113

Bonn and Prague Likely to Renew Efforts for Treaty

BONN, June 9 (AP).—With his crucial Moscow and Warsaw friendship pacts enforced only six days ago, Chancellor Willy Brandt's government said today it expects to resume talks in Prague this month on a similar treaty.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Prague last week asked Bonn to resume the talks, broken off in autumn last year in an apparent stalemate. The talks could lead to a nonaggression and cooperation treaty under which the two countries would establish full diplomatic relations.

The spokesman said the Prague initiative was conveyed to the government by a leading Czech trade-mission official.

Rogers on Berlin Accord

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UPI).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today that the recently signed Berlin agreement does not alter the rights of the four Allies of World War II in East Berlin.

State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray said Mr. Rogers' brief visit to East Berlin after signing the Berlin agreement was intended to reaffirm the rights and responsibilities of the United States, Soviet Union, Britain and France over the divided city.

Cabinet in Bonn Cuts Budget by 2.5 Billion Marks

BONN, June 9 (Reuters).—The West German cabinet today cut government spending under the controversial 1972 budget by 2.5 billion marks, Economics Minister Karl Schiller announced here.

He told a press conference that 1.3 billion marks would be lopped off spending in the form of direct cuts. The remaining 1.2 billion marks would be held back but, he added later in answer to questions, it would definitely not be spent this year.

The budget, which is opposed by the parliamentary opposition as inflationary, was referred back to the Budget Committee of the Bundestag (lower house) two days ago for detailed amendment. Its original volume was 109.3 billion marks. The reduction in spending represents just under 2.5 percent.

Mr. Schiller declined to specify where the direct cuts would fall, but it is understood they will be borne mainly by the Ministries of Defense, Transport and Science and Research.

Sen. Kennedy's Guards Gone At His Request

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—The Secret Service agents who have guarded Sen. Edward M. Kennedy since the shooting of Gov. George Wallace were removed at the senator's request this week.

Sen. Kennedy "doesn't like a lot of protection around him and he especially doesn't like to have a number of agents at his house where they are visible to his children," said the senator's press secretary.



Associated Press
ANOTHER FIRST FOR SPACE—Three scientists posing with model of Pioneer-10 at press conference on Thursday.

5 Times More Cosmic Dust Hit Pioneer-10 Than Anticipated

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., June 9 (UPI).—Pioneer-10, the Jupiter-bound spacecraft now speeding through the trackless reaches of the outer solar system, encountered five times more cosmic particles than expected before it reached the orbit of Mars, scientists said yesterday.

At night they put on a music show (their numbers include a rock band), and "do their thing" for the whales, as they did last night, and other victims of man's greed, Conference Secretary-General Maurice F. Strong and former U.S. Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel turned up for the show.

The Hog Farm is a California product, started some years back on a mountain near Monterey. Back then, when he was called Hugh Romney, Wavy Gravy was teaching handicapped children.

The name came from hogs belonging to an aged black named Old Sol. He offered Mr. Romney and his friends a place to live on if they would take care of his hogs.

The family has been traveling ever since. One group now here is just back from Bangladesh, where it delivered food and medicine, Wavy Gravy says.

At first, the Swedes were suspicious. "They are very linear," Wavy says, "and we are non-linear."

"Some of our meetings were classic."

Eventually, the Swedes bought the package. They provided lumber for building a stage for the show, and the Swedish Army turned over a field kitchen.

The Hog Farm is demonstrating its life style to Swedish youths. "We think it's vital for kids who want to practice a different life style to have a place to do it," he says.

This is fairly new. For all its supposed liberality and casual sex habits, Sweden remains fairly isolated from the trends in other parts of the world.

For example, Wavy Gravy was astonished to find Swedish youths getting high on paint thinner. "This stuff can destroy your brain," he said, "but there's no pot here."

The Hog Farm people, like the other ecofreaks on the fringe of the UN conference, spend a lot of time at the various counter-conferences such as the Environmental Forum and Dai Dong, an American anti-war group.

Wavy Gravy is happy to see such groups. Anybody is welcome to do his thing, he said, just so long as he doesn't cause any trouble.

© Los Angeles Times

Italian Dynamite Cache

BORDIGHERA, Italy, June 9 (Reuters).—Police today found a cache of 1,680 sticks of explosive, weighing about 375 pounds, in a cave near this Italian Riviera resort. The find comes amid a major police effort to wipe out political terrorism in Italy.

Irate Students Clubbed by Police In South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, June 9 (Reuters).—Using nightsticks and fists, police charged a small group of Witwatersrand University students who staged a protest just outside the campus to day.

In a clash lasting about a minute police arrested some 30 students. As girl students screamed, a few male students were hit and at least two were dragged across the road by their hair.

About 100 students had been standing in a line displaying posters for an hour when the divisional inspector of police, Brig. H. J. Schroeder, arrived with police in riot trucks.

The brigadier announced in English and Afrikaans that the students were violating the riotous Assemblies Act. He gave them three minutes to disperse.

Some 60 students moved off but the rest stood their ground. After a time, Brig. Schroeder gave an order and the police charged.

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Space Photo Shows Alaska Earth Faults

Features Unknown To U.S. Geologists

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UPI).—An unusually clear space photograph of Alaska and western Canada has revealed previously unknown deep fractures and faults in the earth's crust, the Geological Survey said yesterday.

The photograph presented a sort of "instant" image of geological features which otherwise would have taken years to map.

The picture, covering nearly three million square miles, was taken from an altitude of 600 miles by the Nimbus weather satellite of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The photograph was made March 29, 1971, an unusually clear day, and subsequently was analyzed with the help of a computer. According to Ernest H. Latham, of the survey's Menlo Park, Calif., office, it shows traces of most of the major earthquake fault systems in the region covered.

They said many of the dead were Huu doctors, teachers and

Deep Fractures

It also revealed "several long, straight features marked by river valleys or the steep faces of mountain fronts that are not known to be modern faults," Dr. Latham said. He suggested that these represent hitherto undiscovered "deep fractures in the crust."

"Until now," Dr. Latham said, "our general knowledge of the great fault systems and folded and faulted mountain chains of the world has been based on putting together geologic maps of only hundreds of square miles of aircraft and field observations—a very tedious and time-consuming process, perhaps requiring many years to accomplish what this one space photo shows us in an instant."

Cyprus is not a problem which can be solved within one week or even a few months. But the members of the United Nations want to see a political solution," he said. Mr. Waldheim arrived for a 24-hour visit for talks with the Greek government on the problems between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities in the island, after discussing the subject for two days with officials in Cyprus and Turkey.

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Exceptional Exhibitions At Three Paris Museums

By Michael Gibson

PARIS (IHT).—Three small museum shows of particular interest opened recently in Paris. One, at the Musée Rodin, 77 Rue de Varenne (to June 15), is devoted to Olmec art and its influence on other Meso-American cultures. At the Centre National d'Art Contemporain, 11 Rue Barré (to July 31), is an exhibition of sculpture by George Segal. And, finally, the Musée National d'Art Moderne, 13 Avenue du Président Wilson, is showing the work of Alberto Burri (to July 10).

The Olmec exhibition includes 53 items in all, selected mainly in view of their aesthetic qualities.

The Olmecs are considered the inventors of sculpture in Central America and while little is known of them, and the works displayed will not instruct us about their views any more than a collection of African sculptures will tell us about the philosophy of the people who carved them, one cannot but be impressed by the dignity, the extraordinary balance between style and inventiveness, the sense of the monumental and of abstraction that are all so characteristic of their production. The quality of the pieces, on loan to the Musée Rodin from

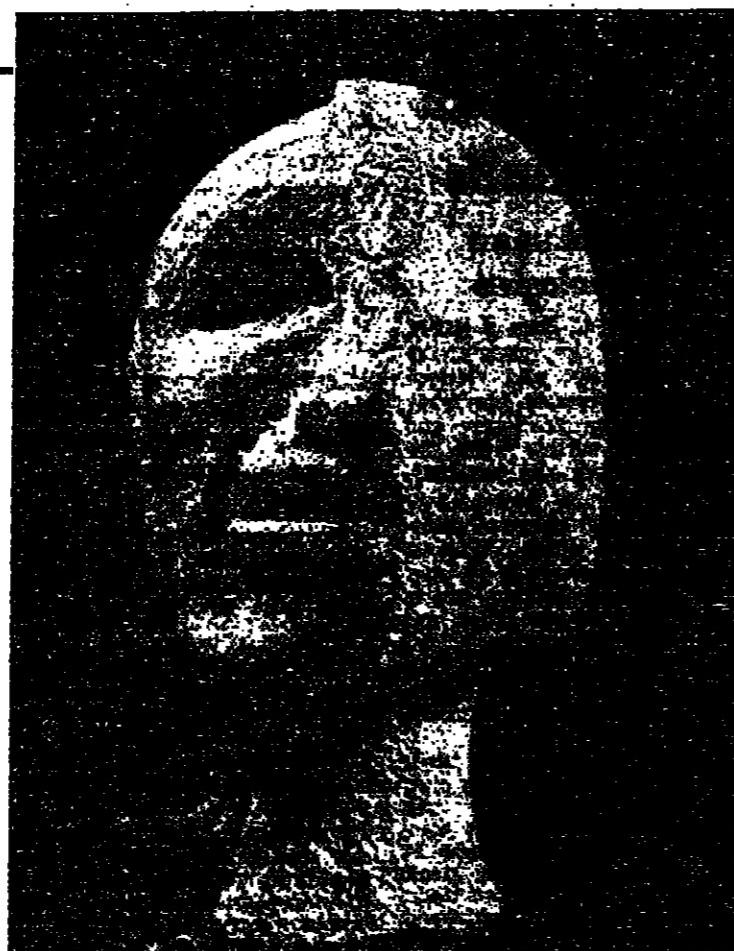
various museums and private collections in Mexico, entirely makes up for the fact that there are not many of them.

CNAC has taken special pains in the presentation of George Segal's works. The result is a handsome exhibition, in which the particular qualities of Segal's pieces are shown to their fullest advantage.

Segal casts his subjects by wrapping them in plaster bandages like a broken leg, a technique he hit upon around 1958. This procedure naturally represents something of an ordeal for the persons thus receiving a plaster immortality; but since they were, after all, consenting adults, one need not feel too sorry for them.

The 23 pieces, or environments, give expression to a certain form of passive expectation with a special American flavor. The timeless solitude one finds in the paintings of Hopper appears transposed into a three-dimensional statement by Segal.

Most of his figures are waiting: a man standing in an open doorway, a girl sitting in front of a radio, another standing in the street, an old man in an armchair, a girl in a restaurant, two bums on the Bowery. In



Head, representing philosophical principle of duality, is in the exhibition of Olmec art at the Rodin Museum in Paris.

a sense this is understandable enough, merely considering the technique. But the passiveness is also in the slouch and droop of their attitudes. The most active figure in the lot is Segal himself, cast at work in two of the pieces (and once shaving himself in a third). There is something purposeful in his stance that one does not see in that of the others.

The attitudes he preserves in plaster strike me as characteristic of the American climate towards the middle of this century. The perspectives of Manfredi DESTY had folded, the nursing breast of Providence dried out, and a sense of mourning began spreading in an unobtrusive but pervasive way.

Segal's figures are mourners in white, a modern variant on the black-draped figures surrounding the tomb of Philippe Pot in the Louvre. What they are mourning for is beyond the personal. The loss of a simple Eden in which abundance does away with strife.

Also it has the peculiar quality of requiring an entirely personal and subjective response, because it remains relatively meaningless when one tries to approach it in any other way.

Torn sacks, burnt wood, burnt

But Segal's work is characteristic of the sixties. The seventies are typified by an awareness that one also finds in Baroque and Elizabethan Europe, that discord is a constructive fact. The mourning is consequently coming to an end.

Alberto Burri's work, at the National Museum of Modern Art, makes use of sackcloth, or metal, or wood, or plastic. Born in 1915, he started painting in a POW camp in Texas, and his work has always had a very personal quality. It has a warmth about it that saves it from aestheticism and renders an aesthetic analysis somewhat irrelevant.

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Movies**Faulina 1880'—Lunacy and Love**

The screen shimmers with lovely "faulon," the Tuscan skies, the Florentine forest, in the spring, flecked in the sunset, the summer chateau with mirrored corridors and regal chambers. For "Faulina 1880" (at the Paramount) Eustache Marteau would be the factory of recent motion and beauty by Olga Karlatos as the repressed heroine with a glint of lunacy in her fine eyes. Eliane de Santis plays Faulina as a child. Maximilian Schell displays his customary authority as her domineering lover, and Michel Bouquet, scoring his routine heavy father caricature, provides a characteristic of subtlety and nuance as the protective parent.

"La Faimandrie" (at the Saint Andre des Arts) has been running for almost six months with many of its pleased patrons returning for a second look. A Swiss product of engaging freshness, it was directed with a womanhood, a hypercreature, neurotically at odds with itself. She is guarded with severity. Each night her key must be placed in papas' pillow; she goes to sleep daily. But love locksmiths and despite recreations of her relations takes a lover, a married man, in addition to a young wife. Faulina's death liberates her instant surveillance, but with early indications of religious training and part her existence. There is significance to the story at once a portrait of society's slightly more shores and a case history of mad insanity. Faulina's shorted an oddball's madness and she kills herself. There is a suggestion of a great tragic theme in this, a dramatic one, to self-destruction. A crazy culture, royal Hollywood, and a dog who loves his master. It is easy to imagine a Mrs. Romeo and Juliet's Tristan.

Dogs and cats are the principal

king simplicity by Alain Tanner. The outline is simple, too, serving as a springboard for directorial and historical improvisation.

Two erratic journalists are assigned to discover the mysteries of an odd case. A girl has been accused by her uncle of trying to murder him. She has been freed, but the suspicion lingers. The incompetent newsmen never untangle the case. The acting has a likeable casual quality with Suzy Oger as the suspected salamander who slithers through the lot of fire, and Jean-Luc Bideau and Jacques Denys make an amusing duo of knockout comedians.

The American film "Hud," directed by Fred Levinson, had its Parisian premiere on the TNP's Directors' Portraiture program this week and is soon to be released here. Actually a satire on the contemporary political scene, it places an imaginary President in the White House of the future.



Eliane de Santis in "Faulina 1880."

He may be identified with recent holders of the land's highest offices, but the caricature is composite. Fortunately, no such

monster has yet been elected, for this future President seems to have all the worst faults of his predecessors.

By John Walker
LONDON, June 9 (IHT).—This year marks the 400th anniversary of the birth of Ben Jonson, an occasion which seems to be passing by uncelebrated, not to say ignored, by the theater. For this reason alone—and for few others—the Young Vic's production of "The Alchemist" is to be welcomed, even though the play has been updated, truncated and even desecrated in the process.

Frank Dunlop directs as if Jonson were competing with "Move Over Mrs. Markham" for the coach seat, encouraging his actors to play this high satire as the broadest possible farce. Quite a lot survives this coarsening treatment. Jonson's three confidence tricksters seem at home in modern London, living just off Chelsea's King's Road and their victims can still be encountered wherever greed is rampant.

But the play hasn't gained that feeling of contemporary shock that is Mr. Dunlop's justification for his treatment. There is a great gap between Jonson's erudite style, his intense, nervous verse and the modern slang that has been added. The two Dutch churchmen, Ananias and Tribulation Wholeome, have undergone an unconvincing sex change into a couple of fierce ladies from the Salvation Army.

The rewards come mainly in the second half, once the exposition has been awkwardly disposed of, as the mechanical joys of Jonson's plot take over and the three villains juggle frantically with their various impersonations in a desperate attempt to keep their victims apart.

The result is very funny in a farcical way, as Face (Nigel Hawthorne) and Subtle (Ian Trigger) play madly with their alchemical equipment that seems capable of producing only beer, as Dennis Coffey dresses up in fur coat and winks as an excessively regal Fairy Queen, and as Joanna Wake's Dame Flitant is so anxious for a husband that she removes her clothes on the slightest pretext. There is also a delightful sheepish, whey-faced Dragger, the eternal dupe, from Andrew Robinson. All this is often enjoyable but rarely Jonson.

Club membership entitles you, according to a brochure, to reductions on all sorts of pet products and services: leashes and collars, food, veterinary treatment and medicine, baskets, insurance. A vaccination service for pets in the Paris Club has just been activated.

The club's address is B.P. 53, 92 Bois-Colombes. Further information on its services and rates is available by telephoning the Paris number 782-25-51.

The two final performances of "The Moon Is East, the Sun Is West" will be given tomorrow at the Hampstead Theatre Club by the Tokyo Kid Brothers, a Japanese branch of La Mama, who will next be on view at the Holand Theatre Festival.

The group is very young—some of the players are hardly in their teens—but good. They emerge from a cloud of smoke and incense and the sound of rock music to give poignant expression to the roots of violence.

If Your Piranhas Happen to Be Getting You Down...

By Irving Marber

PARIS (IHT).—Are you and your dachshund tired of looking at each other? Does your bulldog show signs of losing his grip? Have your piranhas begun to give you the fish eye? Is your vampire bat suffering from tired blood?

It may be comforting to know that an enterprising French organization, the Club des Animaux de Compagnie, is prepared to cope, at a price, with all such problems and many others. The vacation season is almost upon us, and as every enlightened animal lover knows, humans are not the only creatures that must be kept in isolation, and dogs that are on special diets or that are convalescent.

Another service of the club is, in effect, a vacation at a dog pension. The charges are calculated on the basis of the dog's breed and size. The ascending scale begins with pets such as chihuahuas and small terriers. The next group is medium-sized cocker spaniels, setters, Labradors. The grande finale includes German shepherds, Afghans and Dobermanns: the "giants" are Saint-Bernards and all borzoi, among others. There is another category, and another price, for "problem" animals such as snarling dogs and others that must be kept in isolation, and dogs that are on special diets or that are convalescent.

The company's presentation is buttressed by one of those for-

midable systems of documentation to which the French, at any rate, have become inured. There is a *fiche d'identité* upon which you enter your pet's name, attach a photograph (club members are eligible for a 20 percent discount from certain photographers), list its breed, date of birth, sex, tattoo number if any, color (primary and secondary), nature of coat (smooth, long-hair, etc.) and attach a medical print.

Or a third form you are asked to provide information on your dog's customary diet—how many times a day is he accustomed to eat, and at what times? What does he eat, and how much? Is he a "good eater" or must he be encouraged?

Further data are requested on

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Kissinger to Tokyo

Henry Kissinger's belated trip to Japan, crucial as it is, comes too late to restore to full health America's most vital alliance in Asia. The confidence and trust in the United States that existed before last year's three "Nixon shocks" on China, currency and textile trade cannot be revived by a three-day visit after eleven months of disregard. But there is an opportunity nevertheless to stop the rot and begin the search for a new, if more wary, form of partnership.

The route to that partnership lies through humility, not muscle. The time has come to admit frankly that Mr. Kissinger should have informed and consulted Japan before his first trip to Peking last July. The limited results of President Nixon's Peking visit in February undoubtedly should have been achieved with much less drama and trauma by lower-level contacts—and probably would have been, if a presidential election were not approaching.

China policy, far more than economic conflict, lies at the heart of the Japanese disenchantment with the United States. It is the hottest issue in Japanese politics. Proximity, trade and cultural intimacy convince most Japanese that close relations with China are vital and that the United States, after blocking that relationship for two decades, has leap-frogged Japan to establish a new position for itself at Tokyo's expense.

These reactions certainly are somewhat paranoid. The facts suggest that Japan's relations with China are and will remain much closer than those of the United States for a long time. Japan is China's biggest trading partner; Chinese-American trade is infinitesimal and unlikely to grow very fast. Japan has a resident trade mission in Peking; China has not agreed to an American trade mission. There are Japanese newsmen resident in Peking, but Americans come only on short-term permits. Japanese

businessmen travel to China by the thousands; only a handful of American businessmen were admitted to the last Canton fair.

Moreover, Japan is weighing a break in diplomatic relations with Taiwan to open diplomatic relations with Peking. The Japanese investment flow into Taiwan has declined to a trickle. Washington, on the contrary, is favoring American investment in Taiwan, which continues to flow at a high level. President Nixon has foregone diplomatic relations with Peking by insisting on maintaining diplomatic ties with Taipei. The American security treaty with Taiwan continues, as does American participation in the Joint Taiwan Defense Command.

Although there has been a change in the atmosphere of Chinese-American relations, substantially very little has happened as yet. But Tokyo, in an effort to appease Peking, has begun to hedge on the Nixon-Sato communiqué of 1969, which declares Taiwan's security important to Japan. Since that is the ground for Tokyo in a crisis to permit American use of its bases in Japan and Okinawa for the defense of Taiwan, a major split between Tokyo and Washington on this issue is becoming a possibility.

Patience is essential on economic issues; another year or more will be needed before it will be possible to judge the effect of revaluation of the yen on the American trade deficit. Meanwhile, the immediate key to the Japanese-American relationship lies in achieving a clear understanding on China policy that puts Japanese suspicions to rest. Mr. Kissinger, as the initiator of the China negotiations, can begin that process this weekend. But an early visit to Japan by President Nixon himself is essential to convince the Japanese that the United States is not focusing on its adversaries to the detriment of its friends.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Connally to Everywhere

Former Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally obviously relishes the reputation he once ascribed to himself of being "a sort of bully boy on the manicured playing fields of international finance." That he did, indeed, build such an image and that he enjoyed living up to it are only two of the reasons why he was the wrong man to send at this time on a trip to nearly a score of foreign countries to discuss international economic problems and to brief their governments on President Nixon's meetings in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Connally is widely regarded as the practitioner of an abrasive nationalism whose approach to international economic negotiations is based on the premise that blame for the trade and payments difficulties of the United States lies pretty largely on discrimination by others. It was especially insensitive to send a Texan who has oil billionaires as law clients to Venezuela, where President Caldera is under increasing pressure to assume greater control over the country's oil resources.

It is insensitive to send as this administration's first cabinet-level envoy to six American republics the man who last year urged a particularly punitive policy toward that area, remarking on one occasion, "We can afford to get tough with Latin America be-

cause we don't have any friends left there anyway." Mr. Connally also wants the United States government to join forces with any American firm threatened with a foreign takeover—another sensitive point in all Latin American countries.

Was this trip necessary? If so, why not send Secretary of State Rogers, surely better equipped to inform other governments on the Moscow talks than Mr. Connally? In choosing Mr. Connally, a man who makes no secret of his low regard for the State Department, the President further diminished the standing of Mr. Rogers and the department.

The suspicion lingers that this trip was arranged more to advance domestic political ends by continuing the build-up of Mr. Connally than to suit the requirements of United States foreign policy. Unfortunately, Mr. Connally's public attitudes command a constituency of super-patriots and protectionists, however badly they serve the long-run American interest.

White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler says that in addition to having "his own points to make," Mr. Connally intends to listen to the leaders on whom he will call. That, at least, would be a welcome change.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Asian Security Pact

Pakistan is determined not to walk into this trap. It cannot allow itself to become embroiled in the politico-military strategy behind an Asian pact which is clearly directed against China. Since 1969 the Soviet Union has been suggesting a security pact among South and Central Asian countries. Pakistan has upgraded its participation in the Western-backed Central Treaty Organization. We doubt the Russian declaration that the Soviet Union is backing Pakistan unity because the fact is the Kremlin has not always been able to reconcile its principles of policy with requirements of power politics and Pakistan has been the victim of this dichotomous element in Soviet diplomacy.

—From *Pakistan Times* (Rawalpindi).

McGovern's Victories

Sen. McGovern's bandwagon has emerged from the California primary with some of its magical gleam rubbed off, but it is still trundling firmly ahead of its rivals towards

the Democratic nomination. Its drivers will now be clapping rose-colored telescopes to their eyes and glimpsing the distant rooftops of the White House. Rational calculation would suggest that they are being over-optimistic. Incumbent Presidents are seldom beaten, and Sen. McGovern's party is deeply divided.

—From the *Times* (London).

Iraq and European Unity

How solid is the new European community? The fate of the Iraq Petroleum Co. should provide the answer. This concern is jointly owned by British, French, Dutch and American interests. It has just been nationalized. If the Europeans band together they can exert enough pressure on the Iraqis to make them pay fair compensation. For the Arabs must sell their oil. And the West is the only major customer. Alas, there is talk of the French making a separate deal with Iraq. If the common front is broken, other Arab states may apply the Iraqi tactics.

—From the *Daily Express* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 10, 1897

PARIS—Between Saint Denis and La Plaine on Monday last, says the *Figaro* this morning, a shot was fired from a rifle at the train in which M. Félix Faure was traveling. According to an official statement, this was not an attempt to assassinate the President of the Republic, but merely the act of one of a number of monomaniacs who amuse themselves by firing at trains. Several arrests have been made.

Fifty Years Ago

June 10, 1922

LONDON—it is certain that Lenin is seriously ill; but only the German specialists who have made several aeroplane flights from Berlin to Moscow and back, during the last two months can say if he is dying. So far they have refused to speak. The only news to be obtained, therefore, is indirect from the governments which have representatives of some kind in Moscow, or from Socialist groups who have bureaus there.



'Vietnamization Has Been Astonishingly Successful'

—Secretary Laird

What Now, George McGovern?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—George McGovern is now at a really critical point in his run for the presidency. Having dealt with adversity, he now has to deal with the more complicated problems of success, and listen to all the losers telling him how to amend his winning program in order to avoid losing to President Nixon in November.

The only thing he's not going to have to worry about is running out of advice. He's being told to meet persuade Hubert Humphrey and Ed Muskie to come over to his side, unify his party, placate George Meany of the AFL-CIO and Mayor Daley of Chicago, neutralize George Wallace, reassure the wavering Democratic governors, broaden the base of his support, hold the allegiance of the young and build new strength with the old and the South. It is almost enough to make a man wish he had lost.

Well, George McGovern is a modest and reasonable man, and he didn't become a Democratic senator from the conservative state of South Dakota by refusing to compromise. But he still has the awkward problem of winning the support of his Democratic critics without giving up his deepest beliefs and losing confidence in himself.

Not Even FDR

The nomination is not his main problem now. The Democrats cannot deny it to him without a bruising convention battle that would really split the party and assure the re-election of Nixon. Nor is the unification of the Democratic party his main problem, for that is an ideal, like the abolition of sin, which even Roosevelt never achieved.

His main problem is to come out of the convention without too much blood on the floor, without losing the support of any of the major organized forces in the Democratic party, and with a program of change in foreign and domestic policy that might appeal to that large majority of the American people in both parties who are vaguely dissatisfied and unhappy with the way things are.

This is clearly a big and complicated order, and it will be interesting to see how McGovern deals with it. Obviously, he could deal with this short-range problem of pacifying his Democratic critics by reassuring Meany on the war and right-to-work laws, and by reassuring Gov. Wallace on busing, and by reassuring business that he really did not mean to revolutionize the tax laws and redistribute the wealth.

His problem is to amend his programs, some of which he clearly has not thought through, without giving up his objective of fundamental change, to "mend his fences," as he is now trying to do, without locking himself into a narrow and unproductive form. If he concedes too little to his party, he will be isolated and lost, but if he concedes too much, he will be condemned by

the Republicans, not only as a "radical," but a fraud.

McGovern's main chance for the presidency—and the odds are undoubtedly against him—is that a majority of the Americans may feel in their bones that somehow we have lost our way, that something is deeply wrong. They do not quite know what, but are sick of the war, worried about the violence and the prices and the unemployment, and feel they are being conned and trapped.

This is not a party feeling, or a racial or regional feeling. It is a general feeling even among the rich and successful, and nine years of promises and political manipulation under Johnson and Nixon have only added to the anxiety and doubt.

McGovern's success, we are told, is that mainly he has been better organized than anybody else and this may be true, though it is odd, for even his friends concede that in his few executive jobs he was not a good administrator. But unlike Presidents Johnson and Nixon, he is a comparatively plain and uncomplicated man, and he is saying quite directly that the country is faced with radical problems that can only be eased, if not solved, by radical programs.

Maybe he is wrong, and even if he is right, maybe he has misjudged the mood of the country, and the majority wants to go with the President on the war and the economy. But still there is an argument for a national referendum in the election on this basic issue of fundamental change.

McGovern has at least raised this issue, and frightened the moderate Democrats and challenged the Republicans in the process. He is saying: End the war now, change the priorities of the nation, scrap the present welfare program, redistribute the wealth, and cut the defense budget substantially.

These, at least, are more important issues, whether he wins or loses, than whether he mends his Democratic fences. We have had only two or three elections in this century on what the country means and where it is going—ironically when the first Roosevelt challenged the corporate interests of the nation, and the second Roosevelt—both partisans—introduced the welfare state.

Even Barry Goldwater insisted that these issues had to be faced, and was overwhelmed in his attempt, but the issues are still here, and it could be that McGovern has to insist on them again, even if, like Goldwater, he gets clobbered in the process.

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judged the mood of the country, and the majority wants to go with the President on the war and the economy. But still there is an argument for a national referendum in the election on this basic issue of fundamental change.

McGovern has at least raised this issue, and frightened the moderate Democrats and challenged the Republicans in the process. He is saying: End the war now, change the priorities of the nation, scrap the present welfare program, redistribute the wealth, and cut the defense budget substantially.

These, at least, are more important issues, whether he wins or loses, than whether he mends his Democratic fences. We have had only two or three elections in this century on what the country means and where it is going—ironically when the first Roosevelt challenged the corporate interests of the nation, and the second Roosevelt—both partisans—introduced the welfare state.

Even Barry Goldwater insisted that these issues had to be faced, and was overwhelmed in his attempt, but the issues are still here, and it could be that McGovern has to insist on them again, even if, like Goldwater, he gets clobbered in the process.

McGovern's success, we are told, is that mainly he has been better organized than anybody else and this may be true, though it is odd, for even his friends concede that in his few executive jobs he was not a good administrator. But unlike Presidents Johnson and Nixon, he is a comparatively plain and uncomplicated man, and he is saying quite directly that the country is faced with radical problems that can only be eased, if not solved, by radical programs.

Maybe he is wrong, and even if he is right, maybe he has mis-

To Thine Own Self Be True

By Anthony Lewis

ALEDEBURGH, England.—On the sea front late the other night there were fireworks to celebrate 25 years of the Aldeburgh Festival. People watched from the stony beach, huddled behind fishermen's shacks for shelter from the cold North Sea wind. As the first rocket went up and loosed a shower of stars, the crowd went ooh and aah—and then, amused by the sounds, repeated them self-mocking with each new display.

How small, how affectionate, how quaint it all seemed. Someone just returned from North Vietnam and China left a planetary distance from the world of real rockets and realpolitik. But then any outsider, visiting Aldeburgh a hundred other villages in East Suffolk, would feel a remoteness from the larger world, from London or New York, from getting and spending.

This is clearly a big and complicated order, and it will be interesting to see how McGovern deals with it. Obviously, he could deal with this short-range problem of pacifying his Democratic critics by reassuring Meany on the war and right-to-work laws, and by reassuring Gov. Wallace on busing, and by reassuring business that he really did not mean to revolutionize the tax laws and redistribute the wealth.

His problem is to amend his programs, some of which he clearly has not thought through, without giving up his objective of fundamental change, to "mend his fences," as he is now trying to do, without locking himself into a narrow and unproductive form. If he concedes too little to his party, he will be isolated and lost, but if he concedes too much, he will be condemned by

the churches in his music festival. His "Noyes Fludie" was first performed in the romanesque church at Orford, appropriately within sight of the sea. In the great church of the Holy Trinity, Aldeburgh, audiences listen to Bach and Mozart and look up at the exquisite painted beams and delicate carved angels on the roof.

Like the churches, each village has its own character.

Aldeburgh itself is an old fishing village made into a Victorian resort—an ugly, delightful little seaside town," a guidebook calls it. There are small shops and small houses and a small auditorium, the Jubilee Hall, that is used for intimate festival occasions. Britten played the piano accompaniment to Schubert songs with each new display.

It is less than 100 miles from London, but the look and the sound and the pace are all different. The accent, for one: the farmer and the grocery clerk and the blacksmith all speak with the accent of rural East Anglia, a sound quite unlikely to be heard in London except from some country character in a play.

Every village has its church. Because Suffolk is mostly flat country, the stone towers often can be seen at a distance across the fields of grain or sugar beet, announcing the village. There are literally hundreds of churches, some without parishioners because the economic reason that collected people there—say the wool trade—disappeared long ago.

What is so remarkable about the churches is the distinctiveness of the imagination that created each one, 500 years ago or so. In Cottenham, the slope of the ground determined the inner building relationships, turning all slightly askew. This church will have a slim round tower, that a squat square battlement.

Benjamin Britten was wise enough from the beginning to ne-

ver have to wonder what the music was like elsewhere, by rigorous planning legislation. No building anything, with the music.

Across the marshes to the west is Snape, with its huddle of huge old salt barns, one of them transformed into the main festival concert hall. Up the road to the north is an altogether different town, Leiston, an early industrial site where the farm workers' union was born, Suez-millhill, A. S. Nell's famous experimental school, is in Leiston. Farther west are Lavenham and Long Melford, known to tourists for their Tudor buildings.

It is the sense of separate identity that in the end is ultimately most striking to the visitor. Towns do not sprawl along the roads; villages are not part of a suburb. They begin and end, with country in between, each an identifiable place. The people know who they are, the places know what they are.

Suffolk is not surrounded by a moat, and, of course, it has changed. But much of the old character has been preserved, and the question is: how? The answer, the significant answer, is not by accident, not by some mysterious quality in Suffolk's people, but by political action.

The landscape of this small, crowded, industrialized country

Letters

Cairo and Lydda

How could the Egyptian government fail a massacre? Didn't she blush to express pleasure at the bloodshed in the civil airport of Tel Aviv?

That assault was not against Israel, or against the Jews. The murderers didn't fight but they killed defenseless, powerless pilgrims and innocent tourists including children. So, that crime was against all the people of this world; the victims could be any one of us, they could be you or me, your sister or father.

To me, every government that did not condemn that ugly act extended indirect encouragement to the killers and their leaders.

No, despite the pleasure of Egypt, I don't believe the Arabs would allow such an ugly crime to be registered in their contemporary history. The conscience of the world should not permit it.

G. M. NYE
Baltimore, Maryland

Chronic Gaullism

By James Goldsbrough

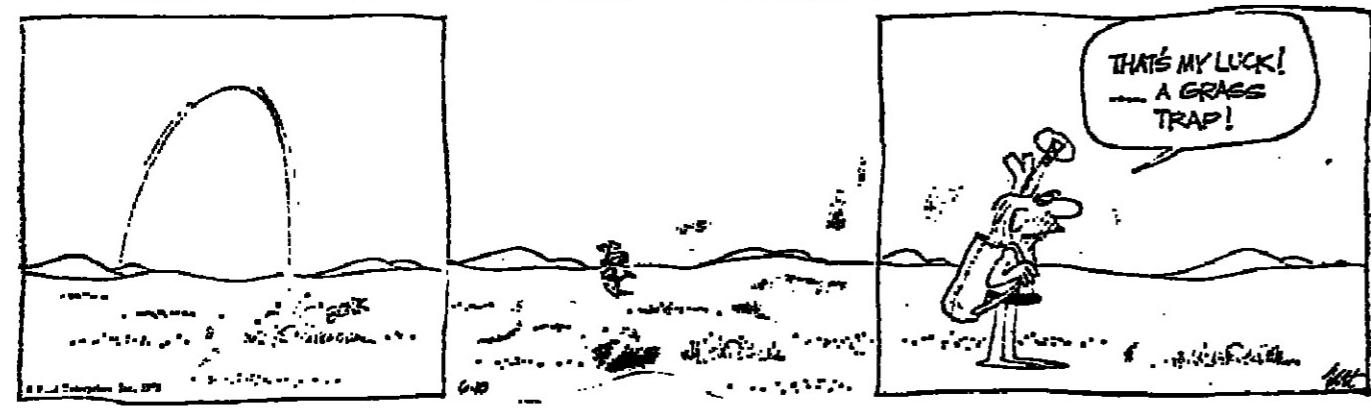
New York Stock Exchange Trading

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PEANUTS



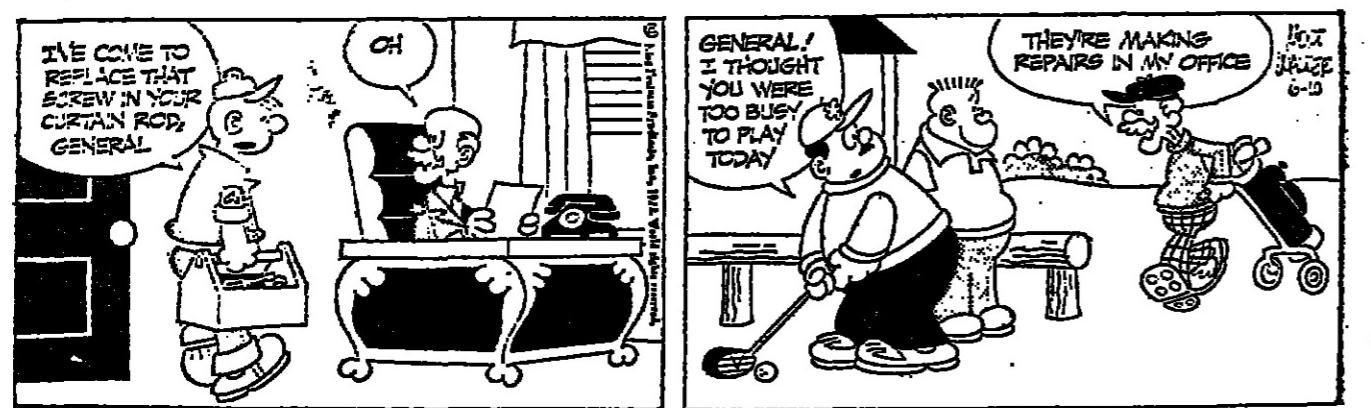
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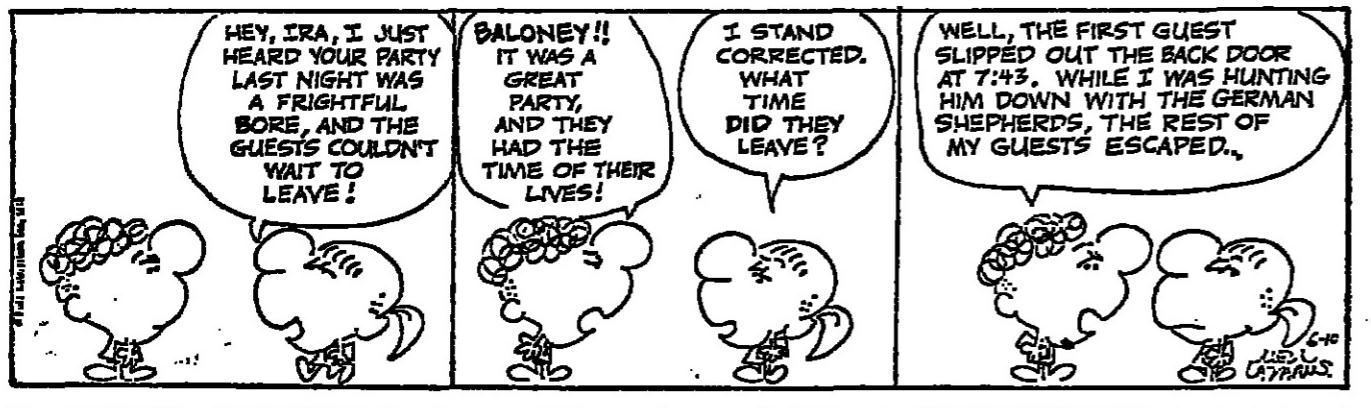
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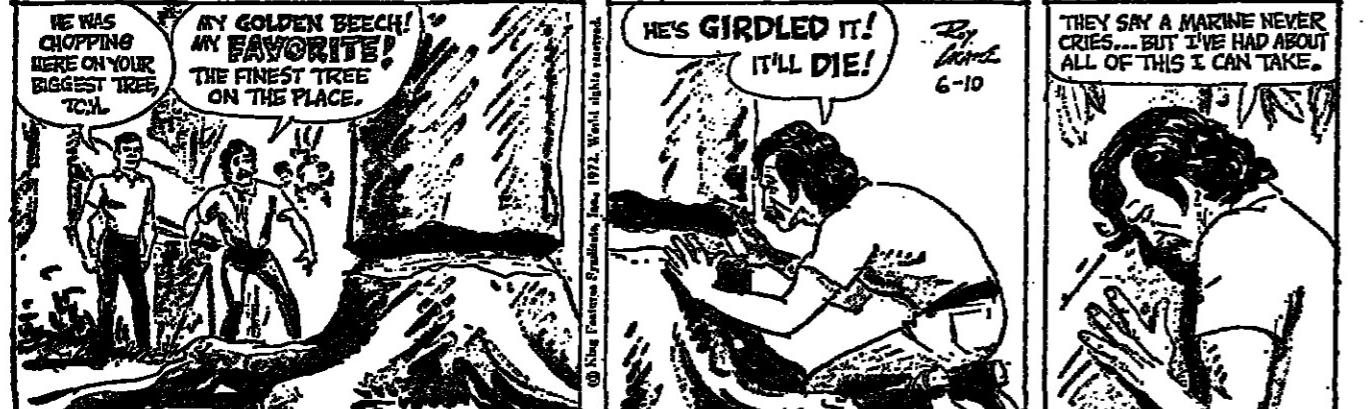
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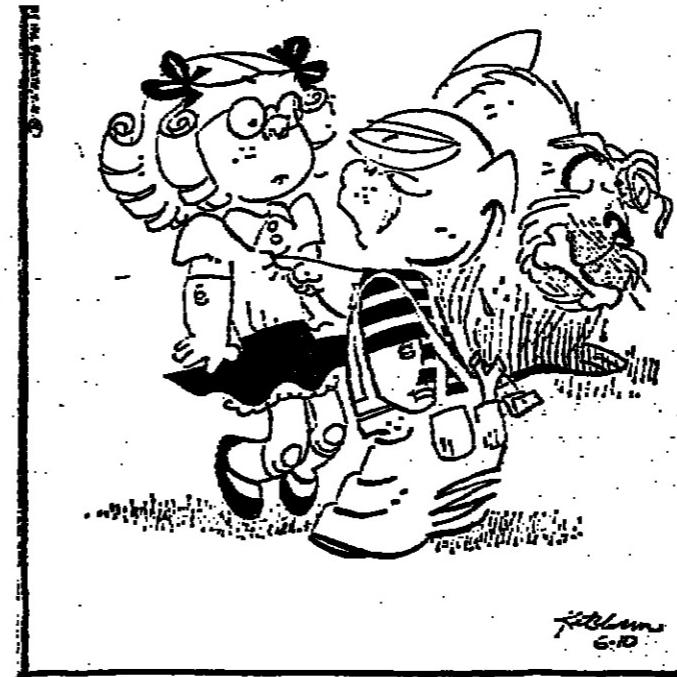
RIPKIRBY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE DESCENT OF WOMAN

By Elaine Morgan. Stein & Day. 259 pp. \$7.95

THE NATURE AND EVOLUTION OF FEMALE SEXUALITY

By Mary Jane Sherfy, M.D. Illustrated. Random H. 188 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

LONG long ago... back in the mild Miocene, there was a generalized vegetarian pre-hominid hairy ape. She had not yet developed the high-powered brain which today distinguishes woman from all other species." With these words, Oxford-educated Elaine Morgan begins her surprising version of how the human species really evolved. And with thousands more, she mounts a witty and determined assault on the traditional view that the story of Man is the story of men and forget the women and children.

Just how dangerous this may be seen by comparing Morgan's book with E. Jane Sherfy's "The Nature and Evolution of Female Sexuality," a scientific paper based on biological findings circa 1957.

The finding that concerns Dr. Sherfy is that the female is truer to what was believed in 1957 and contrary to what is widely accepted despite it being the great burning Pliocene drought descended on Africa millions of years ago, some Miocene type of ape did not come out of the trees and go into the plain to become the mighty bipedal hunter, as Robert Ardrey described it in "African Genesis." Instead, this ape ran to the seashore pursued by predators she could not possibly have learned to throw stones at in time to save herself, and found her only avenue of escape was to plunge into the sea. There she spent the next 12 million years or so, wading around, diving for seafood and making the necessary adaptations.

These adaptations included walking on two feet instead of four, naturally; losing uncomfortable body hair; developing a subcutaneous layer of fat; growing pendulous breasts; discovering primitive tools to crack open seashells, and even learning to talk. How else could a wading ape who had just spotted a dugong communicate the fact to a male ape on the shore? She would have to say, "Hey, bud, dugong here!"

It's diabolically clever, Elaine Morgan's scenario—too clever almost, since it assumes a straight-line development from the Miocene ape to first evidence of man that emerged after the Pliocene, and as Mrs. Morgan herself points out, a lot can happen in 12 million years. In other words, the theory's very patness almost works against it.

But what really bothered me was the question of where these apes went to sleep at night. Why, in caves along the shore, Mrs. Morgan lets slip when she thinks we're not paying attention. But if Mrs. Apes plunged into the sea because there was no other way to escape her predator, then where did the caves come from in the meantime? For surely our ape would have chosen a cave for protection. It is through loopholes like these that the water in Mrs. Morgan's theory drains away.

And while her assault on the fundamentalists may be deserved, she has chosen to fight on poorly defended ground. Certainly,

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is York Times book reviewer.

JUMBLE that scrambled word game

By HENRY ARNOLD AND BOBBIE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CRIHB

ANGLD

TROUCY

GLAARN

I gave up the office.

W21 yes M22

22 Johnny —

23 In a pleasing

way

24 Aunt

25 Count

26 King of P.R.

27 Missouri town

28 Scamp

29 Claire et al.

30 Mixed thoroughly

31 "Four little

makes three"

32 Writing by

33 David

34 Paul

35 Did blackmail

36 Gothic

37 Gothic with

chain or coil

38 Serve a sentence

39 Let loose

40 Greek letter

41 Constant

signer

42 Short fibers

43 Speed equaling

sound

44 Lease in advance

45 Bag paper

46 Marrow

47 Perspective in

Paris

48 Drinker's disease

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

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Art Buchwald

Finding Oneself

WASHINGTON.—One of the reasons the colleges are suffering from under-enrollment is that many high school students are taking a year off "to find themselves."

I was at the Thatchers' home the other night when their son Rolf came in and announced that he had decided he would not go to any of the universities that had accepted him because he wanted to spend time bummung around the country.

"Why?" Mr. Thatcher asked. "Because I have to find myself," Rolf said.

"How can you find yourself any better bummung around the country than going to college?" his father asked him.

"Because it's not happening at school. It's happening out there."

"What's happening out there?" Mrs. Thatcher asked.

"I don't know. That's what I have to find out."

Mr. Thatcher said: "Willy Gruschnid has been on the road for three years now trying to find himself. The only time he knows where he is is when he has to call collect and ask his parents for money."

"It takes some people longer to find themselves than other people," Rolf said defensively.

"Where will you go?" Mrs. Thatcher asked.

"I thought I'd hitchhike to Nevada. Blair Simmons is living on unemployment insurance in Reno. He's with several kids who are trying to find themselves. Then I'll go to Arizona. I know some guys there who are working."

Elizabeth Taylor, Topol Get Awards

ROME. June 9 (AP).—Elizabeth Taylor and Topol have been awarded the 1972 David of Donatello statuettes, Italy's top movie prize, as best foreign actress and best foreign actor.

Miss Taylor was chosen for her role in "X, Y, Z," and Topol for his role in "The Fiddler on the Roof."

Suppose she becomes a mother in South America?" Mrs. Thatcher asked.

"It's not going to be that kind of trip," Rolf said angrily. "We each have our own sleeping bag."

"It gets cold in the Andes," Mr. Thatcher warned.

"Well, anyway," Rolf said, "I just thought you should know I'm not going to college until I find myself."

"I guess there isn't very much we can do, is there?" Mr. Thatcher asked. "Will you do us one favor, though? As soon as you find yourself, will you let us know?"

"How will I do that?" Rolf asked.

"Put an ad in the *Lost and Found Column*."



for Indians making Navajo blankets."

"How do you find yourself making Navajo blankets for the Indians?" Mr. Thatcher wanted to know.

"You work with your hands," Rolf said "and that gives you time to think."

"Rolf," Mr. Thatcher said, "no one admires your adventurous spirit more than I do. But I have just so much money set aside for your college education. Costs are rising every day. By the time you find yourself, I may not be able to send you to college. Couldn't you go to school first and then find yourself later?"

"No," Rolf said. "If I go to school in the fall, I won't be able to concentrate, because I'll know I'm missing something out there."

"What, for God's sake?" Mr. Thatcher demanded.

"I knew, I wouldn't miss it. You see, I have to establish my own identity. If I can't do it in this country, then I plan to go to South America with Edna."

"Edna?" Mrs. Thatcher gasped. "Is Edna trying to find herself, too?"

"Yes. She has a Volkswagen, and she's invited me to go with her."

"How do her parents feel about it?" Mr. Thatcher asked.

"They're pretty mad, but Edna says she has no choice. If she doesn't go, she'll wind up going to school, then getting married and finally she'll become a mother. She sees no future in school for money."

"It takes some people longer to find themselves than other people," Rolf said defensively.

"Where will you go?" Mrs. Thatcher asked.

"I thought I'd hitchhike to Nevada. Blair Simmons is living on unemployment insurance in Reno. He's with several kids who are trying to find themselves. Then I'll go to Arizona. I know some guys there who are working."

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Maggie Smith, director George Cukor filming "Travels With My Aunt."

The 'Agonies' of Maggie Smith

Never meddle with play-actors, for they're a favored race.

—Cervantes

LONDON (IHT).—From the early sixties visitors to the London theater could be seen looking beamish and confiding that they had just made a great discovery. Costs are rising every day. By the time you find yourself, I may not be able to send you to college. Couldn't you go to school first and then find yourself later?"

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"Well, anyway," Rolf said, "I just thought you should know I'm not going to college until I find myself."

"I guess there isn't very much we can do, is there?" Mr. Thatcher asked. "Will you do us one favor, though? As soon as you find yourself, will you let us know?"

"How will I do that?" Rolf asked.

"Put an ad in the *Lost and Found Column*."

"Suppose she becomes a mother in South America?" Mrs. Thatcher asked.

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